VIRGINIA.

The following are the returns of the election for Governor of Virginia, as far as we have counties complete, compared with the last previous vote for Governor (1855) when Wise was elected by over

Whig.	a. 1559.	Am.	Den
Counties. Guggin,	Letcher.	Flournoy.	Wis
Accomtc		151	
Alexandria 23		491	- 1
Amberst 135	6	=	7
Amberst	160		6
Augusta 815		1,092	40
Berbeur 602	400	211	45
Berkley 602	134		1
Broke	129	99	
Braxton 50		452 55	
Buckingham 100 Can-pbell 333	_	556	
Carelite 117		-	
Charles City 80	119	51	31
Charlotte	4	_	-
Chesterfield	279	85	4.
Cuipopper	-	99	
Dinwiddie	94	_	18
Doddridge	250	110	1:
Fairfax 24	60	119	
Floyd 230	-	-	1
Fluvanna 100	-	15	
Franklin 150 Frederick	933	- Marie	34
Giles 114	-	Desc.	1
Geochiand 5	47		12 28
Grayson	961		49
Halifex	450	70	57
Inncock	150 318	70	9
Jarrison	010	992	-
denrice	302	-	49
ackron	30	45	7
King George 10	-	2	-
ewis	390		14
Jadisou 106	455	_	15 56
darion	790	-	70
darsball 200	-	376	5
Matthews 125 Montgomery 235	_		6
ansemend 191	man.	184	-
ielson	-	304 26	
lew Kent 180 lorfolk City 307		370	-
forfolk County 350	-	198	-
forthampton 80 foltaway 43	_	53	4
hio	-	631	-
PRDGC 47	825	-	95
rince Edward 60		-	7
rince George	90		23
ula-ki 60	100	_	13
ichmond City 454	-00	978	
ichmend County 250		199	***
itchie	126		13 29
lock bridge 32	-	59	_
lockingham	1,689	8017	2,09
ursell 400	1,498	_	1,84
mythe 111	1.2	2000	8
outhampton 60	60	-	7
potsylvania —	500		11
azewell	120	-	91
yler	23	1000	21
Varren	132 241		22
Vashington 112	_		33
Vestmoreland 350	741	313	16
Vetzel — Villismeburgh —	741	15	10
Virt	213	4144	4
Vood 249	20	253	100
Wythe	-		
Tetal8,750	11,278	7,871	15,956
Injority for Letcher, 2,528;			

Two counties, Russell and Tazewell, are probably incorrectly reported. By allowing these countries their usual Democratic gosjorities, which they have probably given, we add about 1,500 to Letcher's majority, and leave the Opposition gain so far about 4,000. There can be no reasonable doubt of the election of Mr. Letcher; but by much less than the usual Demo-

cratic majority. For Congress, the result according to present

indications, is as follows: Ist Dist .- John S. Millson, Dem., reelected.

11d Dist .- Muscoe R. H. Garnett, Dem., reelected. Hid Dist .- Degarnett, Ind. Dem., prebably elected

over Cuskie, regular Deposition of Charles o

Vth Dist,-Thomas S. Boceck, Dem., reelected. VIth Dist .- Shelton F. Leake, Ind. Dem., over

Paulus Powell, regular Dem. VIIth Dist.-William Smith ("Extra Billy"), reelected over Thomas, Opposition, and Shackleford,

Dem. VIIIth Dist.—Alexander R. Boteler, Opp., over Charles J. Faulkner, Dem. IXth Dist.—James H. Skelmer, Dem. (probably

ever Harris, Ind. Dem, Xth Dist .- Henry A. Edmundson, Dem., reelected.

XIth Dist.—Sherrard Clemens, Dem., reelected. XIIth Dist.-Albert G. Jenkins, Dem., reëlected. XIIIth Dist .- B. Rush Floyd, Dem., *probably ejected in place of George W. Hopkins.

The Legislature is largely Democratic in both branches as usual.

18y Telegraph. 1 BALTIMORE, Monday, May 39, 1859. a special dispatch just received by The American from The Richmond Whig says: in 112 counties

Letcher has 400 majority. The 36 counties to hear from gave Wise 1,200 majority. We since learn that Goggin has made considerable gains in these.

RICHMOND, Morday, May 30, 1859.

The Enquirer thinks Letcher is elected by a small majority-not over 5,000.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 30, 1859. The best informed parties here estimate Letcher's majority at from 2,000 to 5,000.

Mr. H. Clay Pate has written an indignant letter denying the allegations of The St. Louis Democrat. as copied icto our columns, to the effect that this noted Border Ruffain had been kidnapping slaves. We are glad to observe that he reads THE TRIBUNE. -Ransom Tomlinson, the late proprietor of the Humphrey House, at Seymour, Conu., who is over 50 years of age and has a wife and family, has cloped with the wife of David Retts, the Postmaster of Seymour, who is 36, and has a daughter 15 years old.

-A St. Thomas correspondent of The New Orleans Picayune says that the present condition of Mexico causes Santa Anna a good deal of unessiness, and if he knew how, he would like to kick out both Miramon and Justez. But the news of the recogniflon by the United States Minister of the Juarez administration, has extinguished the remaining ray of hope of the old chi-ftain. This is probably the only basis of the report that the veteran was about to return to the Republic. The correspondent

"There are not so many dark-eyed strangers arriving here by the British steamers and leaving by the Ocean Bird as formerly, and his pale checks begin to foreshadow the speedy breaking up of the old warrior the penalty of various excesses in a long, checkered and troubled life. It is said that the General will return shouly to his residence near Carthagens, in which case he will probably soon close his rather trouble control of the co eventful career in peace.'

-At the public dinner to Paul Morphy at the Re vere House, in Boston, to-day, Dr. Holmes wit read a poem. Saturday afternoon, at the Club, Paul Morphy gave Dr. Richardson, the Presiden of the Club, the olds of a knight, and won the game. At the informal dinner party given by the Committee. on Saturday evening, Holmes, Longfellow and Field, were present. The serenade on Saturday evening Passed off pleasantly.

WHAT ABOUT PIKE'S PEAK!

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, May 22, 1859. am here in the very focus of the Gold-at-Pike's-Peak excitement. Of the great celebration, yesterday, in bonor of the arrival of the first return stages from Cherry Creek, you will have had tidings before this reaches you, probably; also of the suppers eaten on that account, if not of the consequent head-sches this morning. Let me briefly sum up the conclusions I have drawn from all the information I can gather here, viz :

1. There is gold at Pike's Peak.

2. Very little has as yet been dug.

3. A considerable though very inadequate amount of prospecting had been done up to the 10th inst., which is the date of our latest advices.

4. A great deal more will soon be done, as the snow only begins to be fairly melted out of the gorges of the Rocky Mountains, where the rich mines or placers must be found, if anywhere.

5. As yet this prospecting has not yielded enough to pay the board of those employed in it.

6. Yet a few, who have had extra luck, would seem to have done pretty well, and some of them (unless they lie outrageously) are now making \$5 to \$8 per day to the hand. The board of a rugged, hardworking miner in that region ought to cost \$2 per

7. It is not known to this hour that any extensive placer has been found, and nearly every miner is still prospecting for better diggings.

8. Hundreds of those who rushed madly off on a gold-hunt across five hundred miles of uninhabited, foodless country, in February or March, have either died outright of starvation, or have suffered and been famished to the last limit of mortal endurance And all who have started in their tracks with but a few days' provisions and scarcely any other resource but the clothes on their back have probably suffered, or will suffer, everything short of death, and some of them will probably die.

9. There is as much uncertainty and distrust in the Gold Region as here, and many who have reached Denver City or Auraria have turned back in disgust, which others would do if they could do il with safety.

discouraged by the reports of those they met, and are heading towards the States again. 11. There is no demand for labor in any part of

10. Many who had gone part way have been

the alleged Gold Regions, and many are there idle, who would gladly be hired and set to work. 12. It is not yet decided whether any considerable amount of Gold can be mined with profit in the

new Gold Region. Months more of patient and well directed labor may be required to settle that point. 13. As yet, less than \$10,000 in all, has been received on this frontier, in Gold, the product of the

Pike's Peak region. 14. It is highly desirable and proper that the capacity of the new Gold Region should be tested and ascertained. Those who are rationally empleyed in this work deserve well of the country. But there are people enough now in or near the new Gold-Re ion for all reasonable purposes-far too many for the amount of food that now is or

can soon be placed there. 15. It is not merely folly-it is criminal medness-to rush off to Pike's Peak Gold-Hunting without ample provision in the shape of food, clothing, blankets, mining implements, and money. He who goes without rushes on a suicide's fate.

-Such is the substance of all I can learn from the vicinity of Pike's Peak. I leave for that region on Tuesday.

A PIKE'S PEAK CHASE. BIG SANDY CREEK, 155 miles N. W. from)

Atchison City, May 14, 1859. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

We started from the new and beautiful town o Monrovia, 13 miles west of Atchison, on the 34 o May, and proceeded leisurely the first 100 miles, finding the road lined with wagons, hand-carts, footness, mailes, horses, men, wemen and children, all in search of fortunes. Arriving at the Big Blue, we found everything high, even the river, which seemed to have risen through some excitement or sympathy with prices of provisions. We, however, overcame culties by lightening our purses, and ascended the spleneid slopes of the prairies on the west.

We had already heard a faint murmur of a retrograde movement from the Penk, and no sooner did we arrive on top of the divide than we beheld the advance quard of the retreating columns. Such a stampede of human beings was never before seen. Mule teams, horse, cow and ox teams, hand-carts, men with carpet sacks, riders and runners, with every imaginable conveyance, loaded with every species of articles, from deam saw mills to blankets, all coming back in hurry, as if flying from danger; some swearing lustily at Pike's Peak, at themselves, and the rest of man kind. Some were laughing at their folly, and at us. Some were faces as long as the Peak they sought. The prairies, as well as the road, seemed alive with the masses. We no doubt met a thousand men per day, with saw mells, quartz mills, and whole trains of store goods. Outlits amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars are returning. And still, in the face of all this, thousands were pushing on as if nothing had happened.

We encamped on Rock Creek, and here we me such a storm. Our tent was instantly demolished, and away went hats, caps, blankets, household and kitchen furniture, together with a variety of articles too tedious to mention. The wagon cover was partially blown off, and hailstones pounded our craniums until the little sense we had left us, and the deluge of rain and wind completed the work of desolation. On flour and soda were watered, ready for mixing, the sugar for weighing out, the clothing for drying, and the whole day was spent in refitting. Finally we went on, still meeting hundreds upon hundreds, all bearing testimony, direct or indirect, that Pike's Peak is a humbug. The evidence seems overwhelmag: yet we are going on to Fort Kearney, at least, and, if nothing better is discovered, we will take a buffalo hunt and then return, satisfied that we have seen the elephant. Report says that ten emigrants go the Platte road to one on this, and that flour is \$1 50 at Fort Kenroey (per 100 lbs). The estimate of the emigration to the Peak is 100,000. S. J. S. S.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1859. Since there has been so much comment upon the differences between Gen. Johnson and Gov. Cumming in Utah, and the conduct of the former in obeying the requisition of Judge Cradlebaugh for a posse comitates to vindicate the administratien of justice has been subjected to censorious criticism, it is proper to say that he was required by his instructions from the War Department to net as be did. In the orders issued to Gen. Harney on the 20th of January, 1857, by Gen. Scott, with the approval of the President and Secretary of following passage occurs:

"Should the Governor, the Judges or Marshals of the Territory find it necessary directly to summon a part of your troops, to aid either in the performance of his duties, you will take care that the summons be promptly obeyed."

When General Johnston, the Colonel, was placed mmand of the Utah expedition, he was direct-

ed, under orders dated Aug. 28, 1867, "to repair "without delay to Port Leavesworth, and apply "to Brevet Brigadier General Harney for all the "orders and instructions he has received, as com-"mander of that expedition, which you will con-"mander of that expedition, which you will con-"aider addressed to yourself and by which you "will be governed accordingly." These explicit orders left him no discretion, but to obey any requisition made under them by the Governor, Jurges, or Merchais, and in no way recognized a superior right of one of these funct quaries over the other. They were never medified, changed, or substituted in any manner or form, ustil the recent collisies of authority occurred, when the Presi-dent caused the first instructions to be revoked, and directed that General Johnston should bereaf-ter obey only the requisition of the Governor, when the troops were to be used as a poste comitatus. This is the whole story, and the facts are very obviews, General Johnston only performed his duty when he obeyed the summons of Judge Cradle

The result of the election in Virginia occasions neither surprise nor regret. Both wings of the Democracy had an important stake in securing success—Hunter, to confirm his position as the leader of the party, and to strengthen his aspirations as a Presidential condidate, and Wise to relieve himself of the column of a factions, who would be held represented for detect. The Adwould be held responsible for de'est. The Administration seems to have been repudiated by all ministration seems to have been repudiated by all sides and divisions. Letcher distinctly condemned the whole policy of the President. Wise fired a thirty-celumn broadside on the very ere of the battle, and Geggin denounced it from first to last. Indeed, there were none so poor as te do it reverence. In other respects, Geggin conducted the canvass badly, and dwarfed a great Opposition contest down to a controversy as to Letcher's opinion on somebody's pamphlet, twelve very ago, and his vote on Kospemphiet, twelve years ago, and his vote on Kossuth's board bill. It is very true, he did not claim to be a propagandist, after the fashion of the Opposition candidate in Kentucky was has run to the other extreme, and sought to cut under the Democracy with his Slave code principles. Nothing would really have been gained by the election of Goggin in a representative capacity, and very lettle interest is felt for a success in Kensucky under the circumstances. The Opposition in Tennessee have leid down a very different platform, in which no such miserable concessions are made, and no such small expedients are consulted. Let Virginia go as Mr. Clay once said of the "Senator in the cor

Deta," where she belongs.

The arrangement of the House of Represent atives, under the order for removing the desks, is nearly completed, and the effect upon the eye is not materially charged. The large arm chairs, with their glaring red cuehions, still hold their ground, with entire disregard of taste. The elevations oc-cupied by the chairs, are merely lengthened out, to cover the deserted spaces of the desks. Since this experiment is to be tried, in imitation of the House of Commons, it would have been just as well to have carried out the whole design, and substituted benches for the lounging chairs, which remain as an encouragement to idleness. By seating the members in that way, the eye of the Speaker and galleries would at once readily detect absenceism, in the gaps on the benetes, which would be some improvement on the present system. The bel ef is, that the desks will be ulti nately restored, as being a sort of American institution. Other attempts of a like character have fallen into disuse entirely, and in fact never could be established. Twerve years ago, or thereabouts, Mr. Ctarles J. Inversall carried a resolution through the House, introducing the tribute used in the French Cham the reachers the research that the recent characteristic characteristic that the recent characteristic sition, and observing the currosity which was manifested in the House to witness the experiment. It was tried by a few, but soon given up as un-suited to the modest tastes and habits of "honora-"ble gentlemen," who did not care to occupy a position which attracted the gaze of every spectator, and which was not nearly so convenient for palming off written speeches as extempore pro-ductions.

for, and which was not nearly so convenient for palming off written speeches as extempore productions.

AMERICAN REPUDIATION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: One of the greatest annoyances that an American traveler meets with in this country, is the continual aid numerous applications for advice which he receives from the holders of American securities. The amount of American railroad bords held in Germany is enern ous, and as many of the companies have falled to pay their interest, the Americans are looked upon as little better than a ration of swindlers. I have this morning received a visit from the holder of several thousand dollars worth of bedds against the City of Pittsburgh. He informs me that the city has not only repudiated its bonds, but that the Courts having decided in favor of their legality, the citizens and newspapers of Pittsburgh are now threatening lynch law against any officers who shall attempt to end received and form of the received and property of every citizen of Pittsburgh. By the citizens and the honer and property of every citizen of Pittsburgh are now threatening lynch law against any officers who shall attempt to end received and property of every citizen of Pittsburgh. It is not the total sale and legal claims for which the honer and property of every citizen of Pittsburgh. It is not property of every citizen of Pittsburgh are comparing not be comparing not be formed in the contact of the coldent of the ecolour of the coldent of the coldent of the coldent of the coldent of the ecolour of their into the additional to the image of the coldent of the ecolour of the coldent of the ecolour of the coldent of the collection of these just and legal claims for which the honor and property of every citizen of Pittsburgh stard piedged. I can hardly realize it possible that the wealthy City of Pittsburgh in the twble old Sate of Fenn-ylvania, has adopted a course so unjust, so suicidal, and so disguaceful to themselves and the American character. In fact, I told my informant that he must be mistaken, and I agreed to wrive to you to ask for the facts. As he reads your journal every week, I hope you will be so kind as to give us the true state of the case, in order not only to relieve this innocent bondholder and many others from suspense, but also to place it in the power of Americans, if possible, te assure Europeans that we are not such a set of vagabonds and swindlers as the reported conduct of the to assure Europeans that we are not such a set of vag abonds and swindlers as the reported conduct of the citizens of Pirtsburgh would seem to make us. Your truly. Frankfort on the Mais, Germany, May 10, 1859.

FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

A letter has just been received by Mr. Creushaw, mail Agent of the Great Central Route to California dated April 13, that another attack had been made upon the mail party at the crossing of the Colorado by the hostile Mojaves. The mail party was in company with an escort under Mr. Bishop, who was coming from the Pacific side to meet Lieutenant Beale's train on this side of the river.

The party under Hishop, together with that of the

mail, was composed of 43 men, well armed. On their arrival at the banks of the Colorado, the Indians told them not to cross at their peril. An attempt was made, but no sconer was a rope stretched across the river to facilitate the transportation of the train, than the Infacilitate the transportation of the train, than the Indians let fly a shower of arrows, cutting in two the rope, and compelling Bishop and his men to retreat some 30 miles to Correl, where they articipated remaining until the arrival of Cel Hoffman, with an excort of United States troops. Their positior, however, was a dangerous one, being surrounded with hostile bands of thousands. In January last an attempt was made to send a mail through from this side under the charge of Mr. Cooper. On his arrival at or near the river in the evening, he beheld numerous camp-free of the Mejaves, and having but few men with him he concluded to return to Santa Fe. His turning back was looked upon at the the time as an act of cowardice—many believing the fires, by the description, to have been those of the United States soldiers under Hoffman. But now these doubts and wrong conclusions are removed, from the fact that Mr. Cooper reached the Colorado on the last of January, or first of February, and turned back, while a Mr. Cooper reached the Colorado on the last of January, or first of February, and turned back; while a letter published in The Les Angeles Star, dated Fort Yuma, March 24, states that the troops for the Colorado expedition had assembled at that place, after much hardship in getting up the river. There were seven companies of the 6th Infantry, and a small batter of populate however, under companies of the colorador.

seven companies of the cth Infantry, and a small battery of mounted howitzers under command of Licut. John Tipton of the 3d Artillery, and Capt. Borden's company of 3d Artslery, which had been stationed at a depot 60 miles up the river. The whole, including staff, medical department, Acc. under command of Brevet Licut.-Col. Hoffman, were to be transported by between 450 and 500 pack mules, and a small steambent, to the post at the crossing of the Colorado.

Maj. Heintzelman, Indian Agent, accompanies the expedition. No doubt a hard battle has been fought on this between the troops and these troublesome Indians, which, it is hoped, will teach them a serious and severe lesson, and one which they will never forget. Our Government officers are beginning to open their eyes in regard to the treacherous promises of these human wolves, who, occasionally, present white rags begging for mercy, at the same time that they are concecting plans for committing the same depre-

dations over again. Nothing has been heard from Beale since he left Zuni on the 30th of March.

Accounts are very favorable of the newly-discovered gold mines on the Arkansas, in the northern part of

this Territory.

I was shown a private letter from tien. Paez, a few I was shown a private letter from tien. Fact, a tew days ago, received here by a gentleman who was for-merly an officer under him before his crile, wherein he states most emphatically that he will not accept of any position, either political or military, during the remain-der of his life; that he is now in good health, and hopes to spend the remainder of his life in peace and quietness. Long may he be blessed. Howard. Long may be be blessed.

CIVILIZATION OF AFRICA.

FERNANDO PO.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: Will you permit me to say a few words in THE TRIBUNE concerning Africa? In looking over the reports of the religious societies, meeting in New-York his Spring, I notice a great increase of interest in behalf of the African race. The morning star of hope for Africa is rising, indicating the dawn of day near, when per sons and daughters too, shall arise and shake off heir thraldom.

Having been a missionary in Africa, it is with lively emotions that I contemplate the future prospects of that country. The time is not far distant when Africa will se the center of attraction, both to the commercial and bristian world. To the commercial, because of her nexhaustible treasures, surpassing all other portions of he globe in their variety, extent and richness. En-clish merchants understand this far better than the

Americans, and for years have been accumulating large fertures in the African trade. It would be a great benefit to our commerce if Gov-It would be a great benefit to our commerce if Government would send an exploring expedition to the Niger. Especially should they examine Fernando Po. It is said to contain the only good harbor on the African ceast. It is to Africa what Cuba is to America, and the Niger is the Mississippi of Africa. Fernando Po is about eight miles wide and twenty long. It is 13,000 feet high, and is covered with vegetation from the water's edge to the summit, and is healthy. It is said to contain a population of 20,000 inhabitants, speaking twenty different languages from as many different tribes on the continent—some of them from the very heart of Africa. Situated in the Gulf of Guinea, where several large, tavigable rivers empty, draining the several large, avigable rivers empty, draining the vast regions of the interior, it affords upparalleled facilities to the merchant in carrying on a legitimate trade, and to the missionary in scattering, all up and down those majestic rivers, "the leaves of the tree of life," which seen must be planted there, as

"A severeign belm for all their wounds A cordial for their fears."

A cordisi for their fears."

Fernando Po is destined to be the great African depot. It will be so norally, if Christians do their duty. And this will render it so politically.

I wish our Government would purchase the island for an African Republic, and make provision to send out all the colored people from the States who might choose to make it their future home. But if this cannot be done, will not Christians and pullanthropists combine their efforts in the great work of evangelizing Africa by sending out missionary colonies to Fernando. Africa by sending out missionary colonies to Fernand-Po, and at various points up the rivers in the interior Po, and at various points up the rivers in the interior. Missionary colonies of a dearn or more Christian families, organized into a church, consuting of farmers, mechanics, a teacher, a physician and minister, should be sent to Fernando Po and different places up the Niger and its tributaries. Every such settlement will be the nucleus of a Christian indicate, which will soon become a powerful radiator in the surrounding dark-

Two days labor there is worth as much as four or Two days labor there is worth as much as four or five here. Hence, such a mission would soon sustain itself and leave at least half of the time to devote to missionary labor among the natives. This would relieve the Society and enable them to send out new companies often. Can such a Society be formed? And will not our colored brethren take into consideration this subject and be ready to organize missionary colonies and go out to aid in the redemption of Africa? Ludlow street, May 20, 1850. A. A. CONSTANTINE.

THE LATE RAILROAD DISASTER AT JORDAN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: By a letter in your yesterday's issue from Mr.
N. Randall, I perceive he contradicts some of my statements concerning the late accident on the New York Central Railroad, near Jordan, made in the comnunication published in your paper of the 20th inst. In regard to the number of cattle, I know, and it can

comparing notes after the excitement is passed, all the facts and circumstances can be fully elicited. It is only because Mr. Randall's positive contradictions seemed to invoive a question of veracity, that I appears a second time.

pear a second time.

Respectfully yours MORTIMER BUELL.

Rechester, May 26, 1859. FILLIBUSTER FIGHT.

Last night, at 91 o'clock, Col. Titus, of Nicaraguan retoriety, while standing in the barroom of the St. Nicholas Hotel, talking with one or more friends, was attacked by Capt. Anderson and a party numbering half a dezen persons. An altercation ensued between Anderson and Titus respecting an old feud, when a little fellow-a friend of the former-interfered and struck Titus, and for his trouble was floored by Titus. An attack was now made upon Titus by the whole party with their canes, and he would no doubt have been severely beaten but for the timely arrival of Capt. Turnbull and Sergeant Mount of the Eighth Weid. Just as one of the Anderson party was about dealing Titus a blew with a loaded cane, Capt. Turnbull drew his olub and caught the cane thereon. It glanced off, however, and struck Sergeant Mount in the eye, making a bad bruise. Col. Titus attempted to draw a revolver, but was prevented by the officers and taken out of the room, not, however, before he had declared Anderson to be a d-d ceward, and a man who did not dare to cross the lines and fight him with pistols." Col. Titus went to his room, and in about an hour thereafter, thinking the other party had all gone, again repaired to the barroom, where he had been but a short time when Anderson and his followers returned. The disturbance was renewed among the fillibusters, and so warlike was the aspect of affairs, that numbers of the guests jumped out of the windows of the barroom into Mercer street. Capt. Turabull and Sergeant Mount again interfered and at the instance of the former the lights in the room were suddealy extinguished. Sergeant Mount conveyed Col. Titus out of the room by a rear door, not, however, without imminent risk to his own person as the Acderson party seemed bent upon having the life of the

At this time there were upward of two hundred persons in the bar-room, and none of them seemed in haste to leave the house. By and by the room was cleared and Colonel Titus was conveyed to his apartments in the Hotel. Capt. Anderson seemed excessively supeyed at being publicly branded as a coward, and swere to have revenge at any and every cost. At a late hour of the night the Anderson party was neging near the Hotel, many of them considerably under the influence of liquor. Among the fillibuster were Gen. Wheat, Hajor Hall and Licut. Peel.

The annual meeting of "The Friends of Human Progress" is to be held at Waterloo, Seneca County, in this State, on Friday, June 3, and contime three days. This githering of earnest Reformers is expected to be unusually interesting,

Port Latios or Iowa. - The Iowa State Reporter estimates the present population of Iews at not less than 800,000, and thinks the next ceasus will show fully one million.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

BENEFIT OF JOHN BROUGHAM.

Wallack's Theater was crowded lust evening by the friends and admirers of John Brougham, who do eired to appreciate their esteem for him as an artist and gentleman by being present on the occasion of his benefit. The pieces selected were Bulwer's "Mercy" and the "Beld Dragoons." Mr. Brougham appeared in the Comedy, the other prominent characters being sustained by Lester Wallack, Chippendale, Wheatleigh, Mrs. Heey, Mrs. Vernot and Mrs. Sloar. At the conclusion of the piece Mr. Brougham was called before the curtain. He was received with oud applause. As it subsided a voice called out a

"A speech."

Mr. Broudhan—Tes, certainly, certainly, sir; [laughter]. That 's what I am here for, I assure you; [renewed laughter]. The last word accomplished it the play was "Mocey," and I presume you have accomplished it by this time. I can't say that I pride nyself generally upon my pecuniary shrewdness; but still, at the same time, I venture to flatter myself upon the result of this financial operation; [laughter and applause]. It is an axiom as old as—certainly, as old as the circulating medium—that money makes n yself generally upon my pecuniary shrewdness; but still, at the same time, I venture to distire myself upon the result of this financial operation; [laughter and appleause]. It is an axicuma sold as ecertainly, as old as the circulating medium—that money makes money. Mird you, I have never had much of an oppertunity to ascertain the exact fact [laughter] from my own personal observation, and I presume the reason is because I have never been able to induce sufficient to remain long enough in my hands to demonstrate its productive tendency. [Renewed laughter] However, I made a bold efforting to raise a little by the similia similitus, or birds of a feather principle, and I must confess I think I have every reason to issue bits. I presume bills are regularly issued by all sorts of banks, and I think our bibls are even better than theirs, for while theirs are simply promises to pay, if you come here, we give you the performances. [Laughter.] Pray excuse me for whatever I may happen to say, if I transcend the object. I feared that the little Princess on the other side of the town might interrupt the pecuniary result. She threatment to speak to the people in Eeglish tenight, and if I happen to speak what I don't understand, be good enough to put us in the same category. [Laughter.] It is a benefit night, and I an quite sware, in the present instance, is a avastage is greatly in my favor. [Applance.] In fact, in this tende I have a little the best of you. In all matters of this kindit business operations where a large amount of outlay (now I am getting to a point with which I am perfectly familiar)—a large amount of outlay in equired something like a mental satisfaction is necessary. I hope you will be good enough to consider the large price of Money you have named as equivalent for the large number of pieces you have been good enough to drop into the ticket office. [Laughter.] The advantage is distinctly in my favor. The hest part of the trade is with me. When I see my good friend the public, with when I lave done

pley of Mr. Wm. L. Wood went to the Ocean Bank with a check to draw money, and on leaving the banking house was accosted by a young man who spoke as though he was one of the clerks, and told the boy that he had presented the wrong check, and offered, as in former ruses of this kind of robbery, to hold the money while the boy went within to get the check back and see what was wrong. The boy, however, proved too shread a customer for the rouge and held on to the money in his charge. At a subsequent hour the boy fell in with the regue again, and informed Mr. Wood of the fact, when the services of Officer Sparrow, of the Second Ward, were obtained, and the offender was found. He was accordingly arrested and locked up. He gave his name as George Pischer, said he is a native of Germany, 22 years old, a shoemaker by trade, and that his father resides in Tenth street, near First avenue. He was also identified by another boy who had been robbed by him, on Friday or Saturday last, to the amount of about \$200. Those persons who have been robbed in the manner described will do well to visit the Second Ward Station-House and take a peep at the party arrested, for it is believed that he has been doing as

TWESTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION .-A regular meeting of this Association was held last evening at their hall, No. 435 Fourth avenue, Mr. Ti os. B. Van Buren in the chair. A number of the German Republicans of that Ward, who hitherto had been organized in an entirely separate body, consisting of about fifty members, attended the meeting, and offixed their names to the polls of the Association. The leading subject at present under discussion by the Republicans of this Ward is the revision of the Constitution formed and adopted two years ago, and the substitution of a new one drawn up by a Committee appointed for that purpose. This Constitution was voted upon last evening, and adopted, with the ex-ception of the eleventh article, which provides for the nomination of officers for the Central Committee, for public offices, or for nominating Conventions. Intead of referring this matter to the Central Committee, which had been provided for in the new Constitution by the addition of the sentence, "subject to the orders of the Central Committee," it was alowed to remain, after considerable discussion, as before. The Association numbers nearly 600

extensive business.

-George Dawson, of The Albany Journal, is now at the Thousand Islands trolling for muscalunge. He has written two letters to The Journal, but at the date of the second he had not had a bite -not even a musketo bite. He had gone no further than Cape

FIRE IS SEVENTEENTH STREET. -The alarm of fire n the Eleventh District, last night, was caused by the bursting of a camphene lamp, corner of Seventeenth street and Eighth avenue.

The Grand Jury of Alachua County, Florida, have presented Gov. Perry of that State as " a nuisance." Their indignation was aroused by his course on a railroad question.

SPECHOF HORACE GREELEY

To a Mass a setting of Citizens of Kansas, attending the Reput lican Convention at Osawatamie, May 18, 1859.

FILLOW-CITIZENS: In the march of erepta. there are times which indie to the processity of . recurrence to first principles. This assemblage marks the gathering of the first distinctively Re-PUBLICAN convertion of the Freemen of Kaness. It seems to me fit and desirable that you should listen to a statement of the origin, history, principles and bjects of the Republican party of the Union; and such I shall endeavor, so far as my weak volce and this high wind will allow, to set plainly before you. The struggle which followed the introduction and

attended the progress of the Kansas Nebraska bill

through Congress in 1863-4, gave the first onequiv-

ocal evidence of the decline and decay of the rival

political parties which had, for the preceding

twenty years, divided the country. That decay al-

ready existed in fact, but was not so palpable as to

compel general recognition. But when the Mic-

souri Compact was ruthlessly broken, to the amaze-

ment and consternation of thoughtfuly conscion-

tious, conservative citizens of whatever party or section, and the Whig party failed to raise a united and emphatic protest against it, as became a party holding the position and putting torth the conservative, faith-keeping professions of that party, its fate was realed. The fact that one of the great landmarks of our history had been obliterated, and a compact which had long been regarded as only less ascred than the Constitution, had been wantorly torn up and scattered to the side been wanterly torn up and scattered to the winds, with scarcely a word of remonstrance, a show of resistance from Southern Whig states men so revered and confided in as Clayton, and John Bell, and Crittenden, and Badger, while the protests of our Northern Everett, and Withrop, and Granger, and Barnard, and Washington Hant, ware at their uttarle withhald or an it indices Granger, and Barnard, and Washington Hant, were either utterly withheld, or so timidly, heartlessly, formally entered as to be scarcely heard and totally unheeded, was the knell of the Whig party. And when the few Southern Whigs who cared resist the clamors of acctional greed and lust stand gallantly by the faith which their tabers had plighted—all honor to the names of Theodore G. Hunt of Louisisma, Emerson Etheredge and William Cullom of Tennessee, and their noble compatriots!—were deserted by their constituents and driven from the National Councils, along with Democratic Benton of Mis-When I see my good friend the public, with whom I have done business for some years, I have alone function that it was a kind of partnership after all. But I would be ungrarfedly if I did not acknowledge the debt I owe to the heads of that cucarn—of what inglit says in any other place at there is a balance in might say in which I have been taught, and I assure you I like it [Applanes]. It is the way in which I have been taught, and I assure you I like it [Applanes]. By the way, ledies and gentlemen, I need not tell you that I could not have placed defect this large amount of Money which have received, unless I had heave behind the curton that it is not been assistance, I have been the said that the way in which I have been the said in the curton had been assistance, I have been the said of the said plune itself on being National, whereas the prophets whose touchs it now pretends to build were shocked at the very chadow of Nationality—revolted at the idea of being Federal even, and were devoted to the idea of being Federal even, and were devoted to the independance and the sover-ignly of the States. B-tween the National Democracy of our day, and the Jefforsonian ideas in which it pretends to be grounted, there is a heaven wide diversity, an utter antagonism. You this Million go on voting whatever taket in given them sutheotically labeled Democrate, and will do so till they die. Add to those the tens of thousands too elever to be duped by this cheat, but not too honest to profit by it, including the countless multitude of office-holders, office-expectants and actual or would be treasury leeches generally, and then superimpose on this combination a further mutual profitable offensive and defensive alliance with the great Slave Power, representing Three Thousand Willions' worth of pro tuctive but uncertain property, and the combined strength of the three is very formidable. The Democratic party cannot die, simply because so many profit by keeping it alive. It may become even more corrupt and notions, if that be possible, than it now is, and still "the "cobesive power of public plunder" will keep it ostensibly in being, like a dead king whose altendants hide his decease, fearing to proclaim his heir—like the Grand Lama, who is said never to die, but simply to choose a young and fresh bedy whenever his old one is worn out.

Of course, so one can rationally look to this dead-Of course, so one can rationally look to this dead-

a young and fresh bedy whenever his old one is work out.

Of course, so one can rationally look to this deadalive party to oppose any barrier to the successive encochments of the Slave Power. On the contrary, having long rioted in the possession of ill-gotten away, acquired and retained solely on the strength of its intin ate and loving alliance with the Slavery Extentionists, it can never be relied on nor expected to pursue at y different course from that it has found so advantageous. As in the case of Texes Ameration—as again in the passage of the latest Fugitive Slave Law—as more recently in the overthrow of the Musouri Compact—as now with regard to the proposed buying or sleading of Cuba—so in the future with reference to the proposed formal reopening of the African Slave-Trade—the National Democracy may be safely counted on to do to the utmost the biading of the Slave Power, whatever the required service may be. And, as the attempt to revive the Wrig party in a few of the brider Slave States has already been signalized by manocuvers on the part of the Opposition candidates and canvassers to get to windward of their Democratic opponents on the Pro-Slavery track, I ware the contrivers of this notable device that I we bound to fail. Mr. Goggin in Virginia and Mr. Bell in Kentucky may take ever so extre me Pro-Slavery ground, and may prove ever so undensably the relative uncommences of their personal rivals in the race for political ascendency, yet the effect will not be worth a rush to them. They will both be badly beaten—beaten all the worse for their attempts to prove that verbally, locally, literally true which is essentially, elernally false. No matter what Mr. Letcher or any other Democrat may have truly and wisely said or done at some time or other in deprecation of Slavery as the curse and blight of the South, the Democratic party of the Union, alke in Virginia and Vermout, in Texas and Kansas—whatever it may profess and wherever the votes for Governor of S-attampton, and may be continued to a surface

Of course, this Pro-Slavery Democracy will different devices, and will make different profig to suit different latitudes, and will change it; to with the changes of the times, as we see it, to-d Kansas begin to style itself the "Free-State De